The News of Brooklyn

STAGNATION IN GRAIN.

THE FORMER GREAT TRADE OF BROOK-LYN RAPIDLY DWINDLING.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE PORT AND EXCESSIVE PORT CHARGES ALLEGED AS THE CAUSE-IDLE MACHINERY ON THE WATER FRONT.

There is something wrong with the grain trade of this city; just what is the matter no one seems to know, although it is painfully visible to the most careless eye Millions of dollars have been invested in mammoth grain warehouses with their costly machinery for elevating, screen ing, cooling and conveying the grain from point to point, taking it from the canal-boats and transferring it to the holds of the ocean steamers. Some idea of the enormous amount of machinery used in Dow's elevators, at Pacific-st., may be gathered from the fact that they contain more than fourteen miles of rubber belting twentyfour or twenty-eight inches wide. Shutes deposit the grain from the bins on these broad hands, which transfer it with the aid of ele vators to any desired point or shute in the entire system. There are fifteen of these systems on the water front from the Central elevator on

the north to Beard's elevator at the Erie Basin. A Tribune reporter visited each of them on Saturday, and not a wheel was moving in the entire system. Not a canal-boat load of grain was being taken in, although a few were waiting to be transferred to the warehouses. The elevator property in this city, with the warehouses, is probably worth \$10,000,000, but just now it is all but idle. About four years ago there was a great demand for grain in Europe, and the aspect of the silent elevators to-day is in startling co trast to the condition then. The Upper Bay usually had a fleet of steamers, their red bottoms generally indicating that they were in ballest and had crossed the broad Atlantic solely for a load of grain. So many used to be at anchor together that they caused New-York to look like a beleagured city. About every ship that would float, and some that would not and were lost, was pressed into the service. Save for that spasmodic rush, the grain trade of Brooklyn has been steadily decreasing for years, and these great piles of brick and huge systems of machinery are nearly all idle to-day. By a glance at their enormous storage capacities and transfer facilities an idea of their powers and cost may be obtained.

Elevator.	Location.	Storage capacity in bushels.	fer ca- pacity an hour in bushels
	Pacific-st	2,500,000 1,500,000	
Columbia Stores	Atlantic-ave	2,750,000	
Beard's Stores Woodruff's Stores	Joralemon-st		
Commercial Stores		2,000,000	5,000
Pinto's Stores	Atlantic Dock	1,500,000	
Iron Elevator Nos. 2 to 16	Commercial Wharf.	500,000	14,000
Nos. 51 to 59	Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock	6,000,000	25,000
Nos. 6 to 11	Clinton Wharf. At-		1
Nos. 70 to 92	South Pier, Atlan-		
Totals	********	18,250,000	104,000

DISCRIMINATION ALLEGED.

Dow's and the Columbia stores to-day are said to have only 700,000 bushels on storage, and all the others are in the same or worse condition. For gradually deserted this port and gone to Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News and New-Orleans. At this port there is no dangerous navigation or long distance for a steamer to traverse from the open sea, and yet it is left far behind in this rivalry for the grain-carrying trade of the United States. Grain, it is stated by competent authorities, can be loaded half a cent cheaper in Boston than in Brocklyn. This difence in a cargo of 100,000 bushels means \$500. a large sum in these days of low steamship

The reporter asked a grain superintendent of long experience yesterday why the railroads should discriminate against this port in favor of the others named. He replied: "I don't know why they do it, but they do. Perhaps they are interested in the terminal facilities at those points and wish to develop them, but the fact remains that they are doing so."

A canaller who was walking off his boat at Dow's Stores said: "What has become of the grain trade? It's gone from here because in New-York they want three pecks out of every bushel of wheat that comes into the harbor. The port charges are too high."

There is a bitter war at all times between the canal-boat owners and the elevator magnates over the charges made for transferring a boatload of grain into the stores. The canallers hate the elevator owners and the railroads with an equality of intensity and allege that the port equality of intensity and allege that the port charges have ruined the grain trade. The rali-roads beat them down in rates when the canais are open; when the icy fingers of winter close the waterways the railroads advance the freight rates on grain to suit themselves. The canals in summer keep up a competition in rates that successfully prevents the railroads from having it their own way all the year round. Thought-ful and experienced men declare that the only successfully prevents the railroads from having it their own way all the year round. Thoughtful and experienced men declare that the only salvation for the grain trade of New-York is either a ship canal to the Great Lakes or at least a canal capable of accommodating boats with a cpacity of 15,000 or 20,000 bushels of grain. The boats now in use carry 8,000 bushels, and not infrequently find it difficult to pass through the canal with this cargo. Men who have grown gray in the grain business assert that if every possible facility is not offered for the cheap transportation of grain, the United States will not long be the foremost purveyor of food products in the world. They point to the vast regions lying along the shores of the La Plata, in the Argentine Republic, some of the finest wheat-producing lands in the world; the opening up of the Russian wheat fields, besides those of India and Egypt. and Egypt.

CANAL-BOATS AS STOREHOUSES.

A feature of the grain trade of Brooklyn is the system of storing it in canal-boats all winter, which has been always regarded with much dislike by the storage and elevator magnates. Boat-owners are glad to carry grain over all winter for from \$1 to \$1 50 a day, the owners paying wharfage, which is much less than the warehouse rates. The grain keeps cool and in better condition than in the warehouses.

Mr. McIntyre, president of the warehouse trust, stated over a year ago that the capture of this grain, which he estimated to be worth \$1,500,000, was one of the plans of the company. It did not succeed, as there is as large a fleet of grain-boats in the Erie Basin this winter as ever be-fore. When the grain is sold it is transferred either to the warehouse or by floating elevator directly from the canal-boat to the steamer's hold.

Apart from the canal-boat to the steamer's hold.

Apart from the general questions involved, the present condition of the grain business in Brooking is a serious one. The trimming of the grain in the stores, boats and steamships, employed an army of workmen. Their source of livelihood is largely taken away. Few men are now employed about the warehouses, and these few are absolutely necessary. With the best of care, grain in store is exposed to weevil and to heat. When the tiny beetles appear the grain must be put through a blower without any loss of time, which involves waste and, incidentally, the employment of labor. Formerly the grain trimmers could be seen in hundreds around the elevators; now a few only can be found loitering listlessly, waiting for an hour or two of work trimming a grain boat. When the great strike took place eight years ago, the grain men were paid 40 cents an hour, with 80 cents, and even \$1, for might work or Sundays. To-day the wages are 20 cents, and there is little work even at that Tate.

the falling off in the grain trade is being bit-ly felt by the men and business people alons water front: just how the men feel whose

money is invested in the vast elevators is not known on the outside, but they cannot regard the situation as a pleasant one. Thirteen million bushels of wheat would be about an average stock to carry, but if reports be true, and taking Dow's Stores as a criterion, there is not more than three millions or four millions in store, and probably not nearly as much, and this is said to belong almost entirely to local milling concerns and to the retail trade.

It is possible that there may be a reaction, but if there is not, the once great grain trade of Brooklyn will soon be little more than a memory.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN POLITICS.

ANDREW J. PERRY TALKS OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE AMERICAN SPIRIT-FAVORS MORTON, BUT THINKS HIS

Andrew J. Perry, one of Brooklyn's oldest and

most prominen: citizens, who was actively interested in both local and National politics when many of the present political leaders were boys, expressed his views on the coming Presidential campaign to a

Tribune reporter last night. of Elections. He resigned that position to accept the office of United States Appraiser under President Arthur. He was also, at one time, a Commissioner of the Wallabout Market lands, with Joseph Benja-Wheeler, Mr. Perry was born in Saratoga County in 1824, has a distinct recollection of the Van Buren campaign in 1836, and has taken an active interest

in every campaign since that time.

Mr. Perry said that he was in favor of a man who is American all the way through, and who is n favor of liberty everywhere, in the Sandwich Islands and in Cuba, in South America and in North America, and he is decidedly hostile to the apparent

"I do not believe," said Mr. Perry, "that the polthe American spirit and the rightfulness of Amerought to have the ability to express itself as a Government and as a people in the general affairs of mate, for the consideration of any nation

Mr. Perry said that he was in favor of Mr. Mor-ton as a candidate for the Presidency, because Mr.

"The phrase 'second choice,' " he said, "is a phrase I do not like. My choice is for the relection of some man who will be equal in patriotic thought and ability. Of such men there are many, who co fill the bill in every particular. But if any can-American in spirit, a protectionist in practice, and a currency man in theory. I should be disappointed, and if such a man should be elected I should be very

think there is danger in too much confidence that such a happy result will be achieved, and I think hat the chief danger lies in lack of care as to the he shall stand before the people. It is not a ques-tion of 'walkover,' and therefore we ought to be careful as to the proper selection of a man and a proper statement of the measures which he is ex-

that in which the President is selected. He ought to be equal in every respect in capacity and power to the President. Personally, I esteem the element of locality as of little significance; but politically I know that he has great influence, a though I think it occupies an unwor...y p.ace.

"We ought to be exceedingly careful in the manner of the conduct of the coming campaign. The campaign in which James G. Blaine was defeated was carried on upon lines which I did not then approve and do not now approve. They were largely personal, particularly so in touching upon the unworthy side of character and personality, and in that respect represented the narrowest and most insignificant of all considerations touching the personal fitness of the Chief Magistrate of a great nal fitness of the Chief Magistrate of a great

"Both of the Harrison campaigns were clean and respectable, and were carried on on lines that were expressive of political principles and doctrines that were worthy of the consideration of the people generally. I think that Mr. Harrison's attitude before the people was that of a broad-minded, comprehensive statesman, and he occupies in the estimation of the thinking people of the nation a high place. I think he understood that he was an officer for the nation, and not for himself.

"The campaign which is now approaching should be conducted on similar lines, whoever may be nominated, and I am convinced it will be unless there is something in the personal character, habits and history of the individuals who may be candidates that would attract the attention of thinking people and invite their reprobation. The people are entitled to have a first-cass man in every respect, and any other than a clean-minded and a high-minded man should not be tolerated by either party. Political policies rather than personalities should govern the choice of candidates.

Mr. Perry intimated that, although Mr. Morton was his choice for the Presidential nomination, he thought the Governor's case was almost a hopeless one. He said that he thought Major McKiniey was the strongest man, that he would get the nomination and would, without doubt, be elected.

TO DETECT WATER FRAUDS.

THIRTEEN NEW MEN APPOINTED BY COMMIS-SIONER WILLIS.

Commissioner Willis, of the City Works Departs pointments of thirteen new detectives of water frauds, to receive salaries of \$3.50 a day each: William C. Kibbe, James Cummings, Edward J. Press, O. B. Bogart, W. J. Catto, Edward A. Ebets, Joseph J. Stone, Charles Alsberg, Benjamin bets, Joseph J. Stone, Charles Alaberg, Benjamin Wolf, Joseph Enderlin, E. A. Nostrand, Charles Fredenbergh, Jr., and George Coyle. The places were created at the request of A. C. Tate, Water Register of the Department, and were placed in Schedule A by the Mayor and the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Tate says he is positive that frauds are being committed, and he wants to stop them and show a difference in the amounts collected. He believes that water is being stolen along the river front on the Queens County line and that water is being used which is not measured by meters on certain premises.

READINGS FROM TENNYSON.

A DELIGHTFUL EVENING WITH S. H. CLARK AT

The third of the series of readings by S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, took place at Assoof the University of Chicago, took place at Asso-ciation Hall on Saturday evening, being attended by a large, sympathetic and closely attentive audi-ence. The programme was made up wholly of se-lections from Tennyson, whom Mr. Clark regards reader an unrivalled opportunity for the exercise of

venge," which was given with great spirit. In striking contrast with the ringing lines describing the famous flight of "the little Revenge" and her final catastrophe was the dreaminess of "The Lotos Eaters," which was given in full, the Choric Song catastrophe was the dreaminess of "The Lotos Eaters," which was given in full, the Chorle Song included. This poem Mr. Clark described as "a symphony in yeliow," and his reading showed that he had studied it carefully and was in full sympathy with it. Another decided contrast was afforded by the pathetic incident so tenderly described in "In the Children's Hospital," The first part of the programme was closed with three lyrics, "Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead," the Knights' Chorus from "The Coming of Arthur," and the well-known Bugie Song from "The Princess."

Even those thoroughly familiar with the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" could not but see new beauties on hearing it read by Mr. Clark, "Dora," which had been placed on the programme, was omitted, and, instead, Mr. Clark presented "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade," a piece little known in comparison with the familiar lines about the Light Brigade. This and the "Welcome to Alexandra" (Princess of Wales), were read with power, and the well-balanced programme was ended with three beautiful lyrics—"As Through the Land." "Sweet and Low," and, as the closing number, "Crossing the Bar.

Mr. Clark's brief explanations introductory to each poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the readeach poem, and at times in the course of the

TROOP C TO PARADE.

THE COMPANY TO JOIN IN THE GRANT MONUMENT CEREMONIES.

General U.S. Grant before the doors of the Union League Club, on April 25, residents of Brooklyn the entire programme. It is doubtful if any organization ever formed in the City of Churches has aroused more interest among people with



may require, and depending on the State equip-ments and the State rations, as in active service. AHEAD OF SQUADRON A.

Already Troop C has, in one direction at least, completely outstripped Squadron A, of New-York. Its members determined from the first, both as a measure of economy and convenience, to be independent, if possible, of any outside source of supply in mounts. Looking toward this end, therefore, they have now at the armory forty horses for use in the drill. This example,

forty horses for use in the drill. This example, the troopers believe, will soon be followed by their metropolitan contemporaries.

The establishment of Troop C was the logical outcome of numerous efforts in that direction, which for a long time, however, failed to accomplish any definite result. It was declared that sufficient saddle-horses would not be found available, and Colonel Partridge, when offered the command of the organization, felt constrained to refuse it. Probably the real cause of the formation of the troop is to be found in the big trolley strike, at which time Squadron A, from New-York, did so well in dispersing large mobs of people that Adjutant-General McAlpin felt the need in Brooklyn of a mounted body of men, a

York, did so with the people that Adjutant-General McAlpin felt the need in Brooklyn of a mounted body of men, a fact which he lost no time in communicating to Brigadier-General McAleer.

Major Bertram T. Clayton, then attached to General McAleer's staff, determined to organize a troop. Many months were consumed before Major Clayton succeeded in collecting a sufficient number of recruits of the high standing required for cavalry service, and for a time it seemed as if the idea of organizing the troop would have to be abandoned. The Major, however, obtained to the Board of Supervisors the use of the old to be abandoned. The Major, however, obtained from the Board of Supervisors the use of the old 14th Regiment Armory, in North Portland-ave., with a small appropriation to make it serviceable for mounted work. This move resulted in the addition of fifty to the list of applicants, and then a request to be mustered in was made to Adjutant-General McAlpin. It was granted, and the troop became a part of the State organization on December 16, 1895. It numbered eighty-eight members at this time, and General McAlpin welcomed these most cordially, declaring eight members at this time, and General McAl-pin webcomed these most cordially, declaring that he would do all within his power to make the Brooklyn troop the most efficient and service-able body in the National Guard of the State. The members of the troop are somewhat anxiously wondering just now whether Governor Morton will accept General Catilin's invitation to be present in Brooklyn on Memorial Day. Should he see fit to do so, the honor of serving as his escort will fall to Troop C.



A TROOPER READY FOR BUSINESS.

the day of the parade they will probably appear with the regulation overcoats, fatigue caps and sabres slung to saddles. The entire Second Brigade has been ordered out in honor of the occasion.

The invited guests and the subscribers to the fund will view the ceremonies from a grand stand, to be erected in front of the clubhouse. Already the

preparatory work for the State Camp at Peekskill, and Captain B. T. Clayton, with his various official aids, finds his energies almost constantly taxed. Just to the reverse of a civilian's expectation, the fourth plateon of the troop is the first to come our for practice during the week, and every Monday night its members may be seen essaying fresh manoeuvres and re-peating old ones under the leadership of First cises on Tuesday under Guldon-Sergeant Henry Claus, lately elected second lieutenant, while the remaining cavalrymen are drilled on Wednesday and Friday evenings by Captain Clayton and Lieutenant Smith.

first or second platoon will be ordered out for an open-air drill, an incident to which the troopers are looking forward with eagerness. They will ride to Fort Hamilton or Coney Island, probably, and at one of these places select a promising area for their purpose. It is also likely that a camp will be established for the summer in some outlying district, where troopers can hold constant reunions and by uniting military duties with social diversions spend many an hour thus to be made both useful and entertaining.

The scene at the armory on the occasion o

one of these drills is a lively and inspiriting one Through vigorous application and painstaking state of proficiency far beyond that which might ordinarily be expected from men of their comparatively limited experience. They appear to particular advantage in the sabre drill, and slash away to right and left with a wholesome vigor that decapitates and dismembers imaginary infantrymen at an appalling rate. In mounting and dismounting, forming in squads and platoons, and in the execution of other manoeuvres like skill is displayed. In a short time, also, a class in rough riding is to be organized, with a view of competing with the

cracks of Squadron A. Already a large number

of applications for this division have been re-

of applications for this division have been ceived, indicating the strong enthusiasm which exists among the men regarding this branch of the service.

Following the unveiling of the statue, the troop will next take part in the observance of Memorial Day, when Captain Clayton hopes to turn out 112 men, at least, fully uniformed and equipped. After this a considerable interval will elapse before the troop assembles for its campaign at the State camp, which begins on August 14. For this Adjutant-General McAlpia, the understood contemplates ordering out August 14. For this Adjutant-General McAlpin, it is understood, contemplates ordering out Squadron A, of New-York; Troop C, all the battalions of the National Guard of the State, and the Signal Corps. Should he fulfil such an intention, the total number of mounted men at the State camp will be 1,000, the largest turnout of cavalrymen witnessed in the State since the war. Troop C will go to the State camp by boat, taking their own horses from Brooklyn. After a week of drills, parades, etc., the troop will march back to Brooklyn, going into camp as occasion

and blouse, with yellow trimmings, gnuntlets, by General Stewart L. Woodford, president of the riding boots and the cap with crossed sabres. On Union League, and accepted by Mayor Wurster.

pedestal is in position, and the statue itself will be shipped from the Mosman Bronze Works, at

METHODS OF EDUCATION.

MISS KENTON ERADS A PAPER BEFORE THE

Culture" before the Brook yn Ethical Association at the Pouch Mansion last evening. Miss Kenyon said in opening the discussion that the central thought in the consideration of the subject must be "method." Her plan of treatment, she said, would be first to review the principal methods for constrain-ing and afterward training the will, and then to combine the evolutionary and psychological views and when in individua, development each is timely.

Miss Kenyon named the seven methods, which she had discovered, giving them in the order in which she believed they had developed, and then discussed

1. Ethics by labor, or nature's method of ethical training.
2. Ethics by punishment and reward, and man's carliest method.
3. Ethics by confession, admonition and penance, the leading method of the Church and the best reformatory method of the nursery.
4. Ethics by precept and example, the earliest method used in securar ethics.
5. Ethics by recreation, a method involving the principle we learn by so doing.
6. Ethics by nature study, the method of the scientist. ntist.
7. Ethics by general culture, the all-inclusive nethod of the new education.
Miss Kenyon closed her paper with a discussion of the question, "What is the source of ethical law?"

DINNER OF BROOKLYN CLUBMEN. The Clam Bake Association of the Brooklyn Club organization Saturday night. The association has been in existence for some time and two dinners are given every year, one of these generally at one of the nearby seaside resorts in summer, and the other in the winter, in the clubhouse. Some of the Members present were: Colonel William Hester, N.
G. Carman, A. Van Wyck, H. C. Duval, G. W.
Chauncey, Guy Du Val, F. Williams, J. C. Russell,
G. M. Stevens, D. B. Hasbrouck, E. D. Patchen, S.
R. Probasco, I. F. Tweedy, H. R. Freeman, W. S.
Besse, George Drakeley, E. D. Smith, C. D. Burwill,
W. H. Buffum, S. Richards, D. S. Babcock, Arthur
Glibb, Elisha Dyer, Abel Crook, E. Ludlaw, Ernest
Staples, E. L. Graef, S. L. Whitehouse, George F.
Dobson, W. H. Reynolds, A. M. Friend, R. B. Bach,
O. L. Peterson, W. C. Smith and E. Marshall.

A mission under the direction of the Passionist Fathers was begun yesterday at St. Michael's Ro st. At 11 o'cleck, a solemn high mass was sung st. At 11 o'clock, a solemn high mass was sung by Father Gardiner, and the members of the regular choir, including Miss May Vriedenburg, contraito. Father Gregory delivered the regular Sunday sermon, which was relative to divine love. Another sermon was delivered last evening after vespers. There will be special services every morning and evening at the church until next Sunday, when the mission will close. The Rev. Henry A. Gallagher is paster of the church.

CALLS CHILDREN DRUNKARDS.

MR. MARTIN DECLARES THEY USE OPIUM

AND ALCOHOL.

"NEVER SO MUCH DRUNKENNESS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE." HE ASSERTED, AT THE PROHI-DAY-DR. WHITTAKER ATTACKS

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The Prohibition League met yesterday afternoon at No. 515 Fulton-st. About twenty persons were present, including seven reporters. The meeting was enlivened by the startling statement of Mr. Martin, of the Law Enforcement Society, who declared that the school children of Brooklyn are addicted to the use of alcohol, tobacco, opium and other narcotics. "There never was a time in the history of our city," he said, "when there was so much drunkenness among our young people as there is to-day." He also spoke in favor of the Malby educational compromise bill, and called upon the members of the League to use their influence with the Educational Committee, of which Senator Wray is the chairman, to have the bill

In the absence of Dr Funk, the chairman of the League, A. H. Walker presided. Mr. Walker made an address, in which he said that the liquor-store is a strong and dangerous controlling factor in politics. "I read an open letter," he said, "which had been sent to Senator Raines by a poor Brooklyn liquor-dealer. He said the Raines bill would rob him of his only way of getting a living for himself and family, and that they could not go to the poorhouse, jail or penitentiary, because they are already full. This is a strong plea for sympathy, but we will enlarge these places, if necessary, so that the man may be able to take a dose of his own medicine; for the fact is undeniable that 60 per cent or more of the inmates of these institutions are brought there through the grog shop. Let the agitation go on; it will educate the ple, and the right will finally prevail."

In closing his address, Mr. Walker presented a

people, and the right was Mr. Walker presented a report, showing that, as usual, the "growler" was much in evidence yesterday, and that fifty-five places were found open, most of them being in the precinct presided over by Captain Miles O'Re'lly. Mr. Walker sad that thirteen firemen in uniform and three other men with "growlers" were seen entering the saloon at No. 618 Myrtle-ave.

The next speaker was Dr. Whittaker, the pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Whittaker said that there are two kinds of blind people—one that cannot see, and another that will not see; and if the Mayor and Police Commissioner do not see the flagrant violations of the Sundayclosing law, it is not because they cannot, but because they will not see it.

In closing the meeting, Mr. Walker told of a talk he had recently with one of the police captains, in which he asked him why the saloons were not closed on Sunday. "The captain told me that he entire that make all the arrests he pleased, but he could not get a conviction in any of the courts. The jury itself is composed of criminals, who are taken off the streets to try cases, and they, of course, will not convict a violator of the excise law."

THAT RUMBLING PAVEMENT. WHAT ENGINEER LEWIS SAYS IN REF-

Granger, who undertook to explain why such a disagreeable rumbling sound was caused by wagon wheels rolling over the bricks. Mr. Lew's read the letter with care, and then commented on it to this

"Mr Granger is at least inconsistent when he says that the concrete was of inferior quality and yet that it is sufficiently strong to form what he Heve that inferior concrete, as he calls it, the street must have a crown-he never worked on a street where that was not the case-and natu-

is of the best quality. It was the work of a firstclass company, in which I have entire confidence. Mr. Granger says there are 'about eight inches of concrete.' The concrete is five inches thick. Mr. Granger shows his iznorance of the subject when he says that, after the concrete had been laid and on a heavy roller and rolled it down solidly on the earth beneath. That would simply have been ruinous. We do not allow concrete to be laid after it has been mixed half or three-quarters of an hour, and when laid it must be left undisturbed. If there is any disturbance of it after it takes what is called the 'initial set' it is spoiled. No one who knows the first thing about concrete would dream of putting a steam roller on it. After being laid it has to be left several days, until it is firm enough to carry whatever load is to be put

"As for the proportions of material in this con-crete-another thing that Mr. Granger criticisesstone, two parts of sand and one part of cement. When mixed, the actual proportion of cement is nearly one part in four, as the cement and the sand fill in the voids or interstices in the stone. A contractor who is going to lay 500 yards of concrete, for instance, must buy 400 or 475 yards of stone, or he will find himself left at the end.

"Now, as for the cause of the rumbling, it is a matter which I have studied with a good deal of care. It does not seem to me to be a coincidence that in every case of rumbling with this sort of pavement it turns out, on examination, that the pavement was laid late in the fall or at the beginning of winter. That I find on inquiry to have been the case with the pavements that are complained of in Newark. Poughkeepsle, Troy and other cities. In Troy only one street has caused trouble, and it was the only one paved in cold weather. So it seems to me that it is fair to assume that the cement cooled too quickly, and d'd not fill up all the openings between the bricks, and in consequence of these voids the rumbling occurs. There has been no trouble where brick pavements have been laid in cities to the south of us, where the cold weather would be less likely to cause a bad effect.

"The work in McDonough-st, was carefully done, and it was constantly and carefully inspected. I put my best inspector on it. The contractor apparently did everything in first-class shape, and as there was nothing in the contract to guarantee us against noise, there is no way in which he can be compelled to remedy this defect. Nevertheless, he has asked permission to see what he can do, and I am willing to give him a chance before undertaking anything on my own account. How to go to work to apply a remedy is not entirely clear. I am now making inquiries on this head, and trying to get all the light I can on it.

"In spite of the black eye which this experience may be supposed to have given to the use of bricks as paving material, there are people in the city who are anxious to have it laid in front of thei stone, two parts of sand and one part of cement. When mixed, the actual proportion of cement is

Miss Clara Deckner, who formerly sang in Plym Church in Schermerhorn-st., has recently made her Church in Schermernori-st., has recently made her first appearance in the operatic world in Europe. Miss Decknor is twenty-two years old, and is the daughter of F. W. Deckner. For the last five years she has been studying music in a school in Prague. She recently secured an engagement at Teplitz, a fashionable resort in Bohemia. She has adopted the stage name of Clara Jackson. She belongs to a musical family, and will return to Brooklyn this summer. EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

ADELPHI ACADEMY.

The ordinary routine at the Adelphi was enlivened last week in several ways. Dr. Levermore gave a discussion on Tuesday morning before the Collegiate Department upon the relation of Cecili Rhodes to the British Empire, describing him as the greatest living Englishman, and outlining ossibilities which may be the outcome of his ad-

ministration in South Africa.

Another interesting happening was the capture of the handball championship in the Interscholastic League tournament by a final victory over the Poly team, which last year held the championship. The play took place in a neutral court, at the Young Men's Christian Association, and was finely conto 20. Clark vs. Crampton was the only game won by the Poly against the Adelphi.

by the Poly against the Adelphi.

The annual gymnasium exhibition of the Adelphi teams also came within the week. The only outside feature was an exhibition of boxing, in which Corbett. Adelphi, '88, sparred with Kellar, Stevens Institute, '85. The otner features were squad work on horse and parallel bars, rquad on rings and horizontal bar, horizontal bars specialties, rapecialties, slack wire, parallel bars specialties, tossing in banket, pyram.ds, rings specialties, tunbling, high diving over horse and through hoops and an obstacle race. After the exhibition dancing continued till is o'clock. The horse squad consisted of W. W. Forney, leader: Seed, Saiter, Creevey, Silkeman, Hendricks and Halstead. In the parallel squad were J. A. Forney, leader: Pell, Silleck, Dutcher, Backhouse, Ludiam and Barnett. The ring squad warson, Langhaar, Griffiths and Pardessus. Upon the horizontal bar squad, with Jack Beasiey as leader, were Topping, Ferguson, Bancker, Kelholz, H.liman and Dewey.

The Interscholastic Debating League of Long Island held its last meeting at the Ade.phi Academy, at which the organization was completed by the adoption of bylaws. The officers are: President, H. A. Ingraham, Adelphi; secretary, H. J. Davenport, Poly; treasurer, Tomlins, High School, It is expected that three joint debates will be held in the spring months.

Professor Lawton's book, "Art and Humanity in Homer," was issued this week as one of the serves which was made famous by William Winters' "England of Shakespeare."

Two 'ectures by Adelphi men were given this week. Mr. Shields lectured before the Brookyn Institute upon the mathematical subject, "The Fourth D menvion of Space." Professor Share lectured also upon "Combustion" before the Department of Chemistry of the Brooklyn Institute, in the chemical lecture room of the Adelphi Academy. The annual gymnasium exhibition of the Adelph

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Although no official report of the financial con-dition of the Dramatic Association has as yet been made, it is known that the proceeds of the recent three-night operetta production aggregate \$3,500, of which sum the cost of presentation will leave when deducted but a narrow margin as net profit.

The last orations of the year from the seniors have been submitted, and from among these will be chosen those suitable for delivery at commencement. The "Universal Brotherhood of Man" is the subject chosen by several, as is the case also with the "Turkish Question." H. L. Wallau has entered a plea for the "Study of Political Economy in Our Public Schools."

tured under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute, upon "Organic Chemistry." His particularized

tute, upon "Organic Chemistry." His particularized theme for the evening was a consideration of the aromatic compounds together with ferments. Dr. Austen's course upon the principles of chemistry continues at Mt. Auburn, N. Y.
Activity in the Athletic Association is at present confined to the members of the newly organized base ball team, who, under the direction of Instructor Andrews and of the manager and captain, are practicing regularly in the gymnasium. An effort is being made to secure the use of some armory shortly for more extended indoor practice than the gymnasium will afford.

The class of '97 convened a meeting on Wednesday, at which a motion to postpone the annual banquet for a month was carried. A committee was elected to have charge of a junior enterprise similar to that undertaken last year. This is to be an entertainment provided by class talent and given in the chapel in May. The Glee and Mandolin clubs will probably participate, as will also members of the Dramatic Association. Beardaley is chairman of the committee, and the others composing it are Kimball, Liebmann, Van Norden and Cocks.

Cocks.

The Chemical Society on Friday made its weekly excursion, visiting, by request, the plant of the Devoe Paint Works Company: A set of interesting topics for discussion has been arranged for the next regular meeting.

Professor Kellong delivered a lecture on Wednesday before the class in general literature upon James Russell Lowell. This is one in a course of addresses on American men of letters.

The February number of "The Pratt Institute Monthly" is a domestic science number, and reflects great credit on the department. The art supplement is a reproduction of Titian Vecelli's painting of "Lavinia," which, with a series of illustra-Occupations" in full, and in having a paper on "Some Palatial Homes," which had been read be fore the Chemistry Club of the department of domestic science by Evelyn Lincoln, who is now a student in Chicago University.

The members of the institute are justly proud of a little book of poems written by Miss Mary W. Plummer, director of the department of libraries, and published as one of a series of artistic imprints issued by Frank E. Hopkins, of the De Vinne that the prints issued by Frank E. Hopkins, of the De Vinne Press. It was intended by Miss Plummer that the book should be privately printed, but Mr. Hopkins persuaded her to allow him to bring it out as one of his series. The poems show ability of expression and great tenderness and depth of feeling. The regular lectures were given as usual last week. Miss Both-Hendriksen gave her talk on "Historic Costumes" on Tuerday afternoon, Mr. Perry continued his lectures on art on Thursday morning, and Mr. Clark gave the third of his series of lessons and readings on Friday afternoon.

A box of interesting specimens of the students work in dressmaking, sewing, milinery, design and iron work was sent to Dayton, Ohio, to show the Board of Trade of that city what Pratt Institute is doing to help girls and boys to train themselves for useful service.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The March number of the "High School Recorder" was issued last Thursday. It comprises eighteen pages of reading matter, a slight gain over last month's issue. "The Recorder" has been entered at the Postoffice in Brooklyn as second-class mail

matter. The plan formerly followed in the High School was to have two reviews and a final examination in each term. Accordingly, this year the students had to undergo six examinations. At each of these the whole work of the school was stopped. To over-come this difficulty Dr. Mickleborough has devised the following plan. Hereafter a review will take the place of one of the regular recitations. Not more than three examinations will come in one day.

proceed uninterrupted.

Last Friday morning the following exercises were Last Friday morning the following exercises were held in the Auditorium: "The American Flag," Imperatori, '96; "Lin roin," Loveloy, '97; "An Episode in the French Revolution," Worster, '96; "Extract from Colonel Carter, of Cartersville," Quinn, '97.

The track team is planning to hold joint games with Columbia Grammar School, of New-York, in the first part of April. The games will take place in the 13th Regiment Armory.

On Monday, March 16, the "High School Debating Society" was originated.

Dr. Mickleborough, who

On Monday, March 16, the "High School Debating Society" was ora hilzen. Dr. Mickleborough, who has from the beginning of the term been an interested promoter of a debating society to represent the school, presided. These officers were elected: Wrena, president; Steinbrink, vice-president; Metcalfe, recording secretary; Tong, corresponding secretary; Molleson, treasurer; Redfield and Webster, Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Hamilton Literary Society was held last Thursday. The following debate took place: "Resolved, That it would be advisable to build a bicycle path above the slevated roads." Redfield and Quint took the affirmative side, while Tomlin and Reichers argued for the negative. The decision of the judges gave the victory to the affirmative side.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS FITZGERALD.

Thomas Fitzgerald, who served in both the Army Brooklyn, on Friday morning, from heart disease. He was sixty-seven years old. The funeral was held at his home yesterday afternoon. James H. Perry Post No. 89, G. A. R., of which he was a member, attended in a body.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION'S MEETING. The Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union held its monthly meeting on Saturday evening in the Greene Avenue Presbyter:an Church, in Greeneave., between Reid and Patchen aves. The sub-ject of the meeting was "Who Are Our Brothers?" Dr. Herbert C. Allen, chairman of the Missionary

Committee, was the leader.

The Ways and Means Committee gave its report in regard to the annual excursion, which will take place on Memorial Day, May 30. The excursion will be up the Sound to Locust Grove, and the William C. Egerton has been engaged for the trip. The Ways and Means Committee consists of W. H. Kouwenhoven, W. L. Morehouse, H. C. Seas